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A NEW SPECIES OF AMPHIZOA (COLEOPTERA)

BY EDWIN C. VAN DYKE

University of California, Berkeley

During the summer of 1925, while the guest of Mr. Merton C. Lane of Toppenish, Washington, I was shown a peculiar *Amphizoa* which had been received from Idaho. It had the disk of the elytra quite flattened and presented other features which seemed to place it apart from our other species. Inasmuch as it was a unique and there were possibilities that it might be an abnormal specimen, it was felt that it should not be described. Recently, however, I have received a series of specimens from Mr. F. S. Carr of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, which are similar to the one previously noted and constant enough as to character to prove that we have a new species. This I was requested to describe.

KEY FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF AMPHIZOA LEC.

Elytra evenly convex.

Color black, prothorax broadest at middle, elytra very irregularly and coarsely rugose especially at sides, average length 12 mm. Alaska, British Columbia, through Cascades and High Sierra Nevada Mountains to Mount San Bernardino, California*insolens* Lec.

Color somewhat brownish, prothorax broadest at base, elytra finely rugose, almost smooth, average length 15 mm. British Columbia, northern Cascades and Yellowstone Park.....*lecontei* Matth.

Elytra flattened on disk, color dirty brown to black, prothorax broadest at base, elytra somewhat smooth at middle, rugose at sides, average length 12-13 mm. Mountains of Idaho and western Alberta.....*planata* sp. nov.

***Amphizoa planata* Van Dyke, new species** ..

Similar in size to *insolens*, dirty brown to black in color, disk of elytra flat, the sides declivous. Head with front shallowly, longitudinally bisulcate, occiput finely, sparsely punctate, eyes not prominent, flatter than in *insolens*; antennæ extending to near hind angles of prothorax, third segment distinctly more than twice as long as broad and much narrowed basally, outer segments all at least one and a half times as long as broad. Prothorax twice as broad as long, much narrowed in front, apex deeply emarginate, anterior angles acutely produced, more acute than in either *insolens* or *lecontei*, base truncate, sides slightly sinuate in front of hind angles, rounded at middle and almost straight and convergent to front angles, the lateral margin irregularly crenulate, the disk somewhat flattened, broadly longitudinally impressed at middle, depressed laterally and rather finely, sparsely punctate at center and granulate rugose laterally. Elytra broadly rounded at humeri, almost parallel at middle and gradually arcuately narrowed to apex, the disk from suture to fifth interval slightly elevated and decidedly flat, externally shallowly sulcate to margin, the sutures observable though poorly impressed and indistinctly punctate, the fifth interval prominent in front, the median intervals flattened anteriorly, the lateral slightly convex and granulate, especially posteriorly, the general surface dull and opaque. Length, 13 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

Holotype (No. 2453, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), and three paratypes in my collection and three paratypes in the collection of Mr. F. S. Carr of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. These were all collected by Mr. Carr, four including the type from **Beaver Creek, Alberta**, May 22, 1916; two at Lunbreck, Alberta, August 8, 1925; and one at Michel Lake, British Columbia, August 10, 1926.

This species is in general of the same size as *Amphizoa insolens* Lec., but differs in many regards: color, sculpturing, length of antennæ (much shorter in *insolens*), shape of prothorax and transverse outline of elytra. It strongly suggests *Amphizoa lecontei* Matth. and was at first considered to be but a subspecies of that, for the general color and the shape of the prothorax are alike, but it differs by being smaller, by having slightly longer antennæ, by being duller in appearance and more rugose, with the elytral intervals more evidently elevated posteriorly and the disk of the elytra flat.